TOWN RIVER RAILROAD.—From May

VRW-YORK AND ERIE RALLROAD, -On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1816, and until further notice

Buffalo Parress, at 6 a. m., for Befalo.
Buffalo Parress, at 6 a. m., for Befalo.
Buffalo Parress, at 6 a. m., for Dunkirk.
Dunkirk Express, at 6 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Actor-Mall., at 8:15 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Actor-Mall., at 8:15 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Actor-Mall., at 8:16 a. m. for Dunkirk and Dunkirk.
CHIGAGO Express, at 1 p. m., for Dunkirk.
CHIGAGO Express, at 1 p. m., for Dunkirk and Mall.
Chambers st.), via Piermont, for Buffern's and intermediate stations.

way Passenger, at 4 p. m., for Newbursh and Middle WE and intermediate stations
NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
EMIGRANT, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and inter

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS THE ABOVE TRANSCEPTED.

These Express Trairs connect at Elmira, with the Elmira Connectant and Ningara Falls Railroad for Ningara Fall; at Bill Deamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Rabresd, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Deleware Locks warms and Western Bailroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkiri with the Lake Shore Rairoad for Cleveland, Cincinnii, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Ac D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and EMPLOYEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in con pection with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York, and New-York and Eric Railroads, forms a direct route from New-York to

Rochester.
The directness of this route, together with the superior combut afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities.
Tokets can be procured at the New York and Eric Ratiroad Sicket Office, foot of Duane-st., and No. 183 Broadway; also

Rehet. Office, rose of the second of the sec

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with setern. North-western and South-western States, by a contures Railway direct. The Road also connects at Pittaburgh the daily line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers of at Cleveland and Sandurky with steamers to all ports on North-western Lakes; making the most direct, cheapest and lable rouse by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and on the Great West.

SECOND CLASS.—Books and Stationery, Dry
Geccia, tin beles, Hardware, Leather, 75c. per 180 B
Woel, bc.
Woel, bc.
Tanad Class.—Anvils, Begging, Bacon and
Pork, (in bulk.) Hemp, bc.
Pountry Ucass.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon and
Fountry Ucass.—Or The Property of the Property of the Book of the B

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-THREE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THREE
DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELBHA and PITTSBURGH—The MORNING MAIL
TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 7 a. m. and
Lovee Pittsburgh for Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 7 a. m. The FAST LINE
bavee Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 7 a. m. The FAST LINE
bavee Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12.30 p. m. and Pittsburgh
for Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 11 p. in., and Pittsburgh
for Philadelphia at 19.20 p. m.
The above limes commet at Pittsburgh with the railroads to and
from St. Louis, Mai, Alten, Galena, and Chicago, Bilmois;
Frankfort, Lexington, and Leuisville, Ky.; Terre Houte, Madison, La Fayette, and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton
Stringfield, Beflefontaine, Sandualy, Toledo, Clevoland, Cobambus, Zanesville, Massilon, and Wooster, Ohlo; also with the
stram packet boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louis
ville and Ginchinsti.

Ber further particulars see handbills in the hotels of this city,
exengers will find this the shortest, most expeditious and constraide route between the East and West.

erable route between the East and West.

Through tickers can be had at either of the above-mentioned tee in the West, or of J. H. BUTTS, Agent New-Jersey Railroad Co., fost of Courtlandt-st., New-York

J. L. ELLIOTT. Agent Bennsylvania Raitroad Co., New York.

J. L. ELLIOTT. Agent Bennsylvania Raitroad Co.,
No 2 Actor House, Broadway, New York.

THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. 11th and Maket-ets.,
Pew-York, Jan., 1856.

Philadelphis

A R A T O G A , MONTREAL, LEBANON

SPRINGS and the WEST.—NEW-YORK & HARLEM
ALROAD.—Fare reduced, to Albany \$1.30, Saratoga, \$2.22.

Two Daily Express Traits.

A 40 a. m. Express leaves corner of White and Centre-sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 a. m. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 a. m., for Paratoga, where passengers arrive at 1.24 p. m., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham 4 Corners wist Western Railroad by Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.50 p. m.

8.10 a. m. Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.20 p. m. Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad Fapress Train for the West at 11 p. m., and with Saratoga train at 7 a m. the next morning.

All the above trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

836 a m. Express Train from Alleany for New York, without change of care, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Gentral Raffroad 9.15 a m. Mail Train, stopping at all stations.
430 p. m. Fagress Train, leaving Albany on the arrival of the 430 Express Train of the Central Raffroad and the arrival of the Afbany and Northern Railroad train from Saratoga. Bagsage shocked through. SARATOGA and LEBANON SPRINGS.—
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—Two daily Express Lines

by pleasure travel.

Passenger leave Chambers et. Station for
SARATOGA and LEBANON SPRINGS, DIRECT,
At 5a m. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 p. m., Lebanon Springs, p. m. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 p. m., and at Lebanos

Derings at 7:30 p. m.
The ets cold and Baggage checked through.
The same Trains connect at PEERSELL for LAKE MATTHE same Trains connect at PEERSELL NOUNTAIN HOUSE, BOPAC, at OAKHILL for CATSKILL NOUNTAIN HOUSE, at ALBANY for NIAGARA FALLS and the LAKES, and at ALBANY for NIAGARA FALLS and the LAKES, and at ALBANY for LAKE GEORGE and CANADA.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

## Aledical.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—SARSAPARILLA
has long been indersed by the Medical Faculty as a mald,
safe and effective aperient and alterative. This proparation of
k is a sure and certain remedy for all decesses arising from impurity of the blood, or cerangement of the bilary functions,
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggiste,
No. 100 Fulton-st., New. York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY HE GREATEST MEDDING Miscovered in one of our memory pasture weeks a remedy that cures EVERY Kiefo of RUMOR, from the worst Scrafuld down to a semmon Primple. He has wred it in over sloven hundred cases, and nover falled except in two cases, both thunders burnor. He has now in his perseasion ever two hundred certificates of its value, all wishing twenty miss of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sere mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on

ce.
o er three betties will clear the system of bolls.
o bottles ere warranted to ours the worst canker in th Two bottles are warranted to cure the werst case of month and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the werst case of

One or two bottles are warranted to gurs all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the sars and
blockee among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running

cheese. One bettle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of

New or three bottles are warranted to care the most desperate

Two or three bottles are warranted to care the most desperate uses of rheumatiam.

Three to four bottles will cure the worst case of ecofole. It to eight bottles will cure the worst case of ecofole. A besucht is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. Rothing locks so honorwhole to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicases of the day, as that a common weed grawing on the pastures and along old stone walls, should care every learner in the system; yet is a fixed fact. It you have a bound, autumn or has, about a, sutting some case, but not years. I peedled over a thomast bettles of it in the vicinities of Beston. I know the offsets of it is every learner, it is every learner to the greatest cures ever done in Massachmetts. I gave it to children a year old, to old people of exist. I have some poor, pury, wormy-locking children, whose flesh was soft and fleshy, realized to a greatest state of health by one bottle.

To toose who are subject to a sich headache one battle will always cure it. It aires great relief in estanch and discinguism. Seems who have taken it have been coative for years, and here been leagulated by it. Where the lody is sound it works quite easy, but where there is egy detrangement of the functions of mature, it will assue very singular feelings, but you must not be mature, it will assue very singular feelings, but you must not be mature, it will assue very singular feelings, but you must not be mature, it will assue very singular feelings, but you must not be mature, it will assue overy singular feelings, but you must not be mature, it will assue very singular feelings, but you must not be mature, it will assue overy singular feelings, but you must not be mature, it will assue overy singular feelings, but you must not be mature, it will assue very singular feelings. In some four days to a week. There is never a bad result foun it, on the countary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new perso

DE E J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE, Borgen Bights, Hudson County, New Jersey, of teribie beam Hoboken and Jersey City in a few minutes by stages. For party here apply at No. 1 Europer at., New York.

## Legal Motices.

Tia SURROGATE" COURT, held in and for A Tia SURROGATE COURT, held in and for A the dounty of New York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the Sity of New York, as the Std day of August, in the year one behavior eight hundred and fifty six, present—Alexander W. Bradford Surrogats, in the matter of the application to mortgage, lease or sell the real estate of PATRICK CALLAHAN, eccessed. On reading and fifty six affidiation of Patrick Callabas, late of the City of New York, deceased requiring them to be and appear in this Court on this day, and show canse why they should not be required to mortgage, lease or sell the real estate of the said deceased for the payment of his debts; and so cause having been shown to the contrary, it is ordered, that all persons interested in the citate of the and Patrick Callahan deceased appear before the Surrogate of the Caunty of New York, at his Office, in the city of New York, at the Office, in the city of New York, on the twenty fourth day of September next, at to o clock in the forem on set that day then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the raid Administrators to mortage, lease or a sil so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary to pey his debts. shall be necessary to pay his deb's.
angl3 law 4w W A. W. BRADFORD Surregate.

IN the COURT of COMMON PLEAS FRANK-IN the COURT of COMMON PLEAS FRANK-LIN COUNTY, OBIO—HENDRY, COOPER & Co., and others, agt. A. C. BROWN, and B. E. SMITH, Receiver. To the Crectors of said A. C. Brown, late of Columbus, Onio: In pursuative of an order of said Court in the above case. the Creditors of said A. C. Brown are hereby notified and required forthwith to present to and file with the undersigned, as Receiver, at has office in Columbus, Onio, all their claims and demands a relation and calms and demands and demands and claims and demands are thus presented at diled on or before the lith day of September next the owner hereof will be liable to line their division of the process of the property and effects of said A. C. Brown, to which they might otherwise be suitcled. Columbus, O. July 22, 1836. BENJ. E. SMITH, Receiver. Olds & Griffen, Attorneys.

Olds & Getter, Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Sixrogote of the County of New-York, notice is hereby sixen to as portous having claims against DENNIS VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with yourness thereof, to the subscishers, at the residence of Wham J. Valentine, No. 69 East 19th street, in the City of New-York on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April 1856

PETER VALENTINE,

Space lawfin W. WILLIAM J. VALENTINE,

Executers.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surragate IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrageds
of the County of New-York, nptice is hereing given to all
persons having claims against TTOHE DAVEY, here of the
City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vonchest
thereof to the subscribes, at the office of James W. White,
No. 31 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or hedore the
first day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the Zin day of
hisy, 1836.

m28 law@n/W Administrator and Administrators, &c.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, sortice is burgly given to all persons hat his claims against MARY B RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with watchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, nor before the 5th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of June, NiCHOLAS DOOLAN, Administrator, ac. iet lawfor, W.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hearby given to all persons having claims assainst LUTHER APPLEY, 1ste of the City of New-York, bookseller, deceased, to present the same with vocahers hierer for the subscriber, at the New-York Juvenile Asymm, 175th street, in the city of New-York, on a before the twenty-second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1866.

10R1S APPLEY, Administratrix, and jel8 Iaw6mo-W\* JAMES S. APPLEY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of I the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SINCLAIR TOUSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with youthers thereof, to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Savita Tousey, No. 127 Macdougal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1836.

Mid 2 lawsm W\*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Courty of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LEARY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with venuchers thereof to the subscriber, as his Stere, No. 298 Sth-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next — Dated, New-York, the 5th day of May, 1955. ANDREW LEARY, m7 law6mcsW\*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is bereive views to all oursons having claims against JOHN H. RANCHE, late of the Oty
of New-York, grecer, deceased, to present the same, with vouce
en thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James Fridey,
No. 59 Nassaust, in the City of New-York, on or before the
twentieth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the fifteenth
day of July, 1876.

Jy16 Iawtim W\*

Administratity, &c.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.-Notice is herein OTICE to CKEDITORS.—Notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against ANTHONY LAMB, late of the City of New-York, decased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors of the last will and testament of the said decased, at the store of D. BANKS, No-M. Nasseu-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August, 1856. Dated, this 26th day of February, A. D., 1856.

MY lawsmw WILLIAM RENP, Executors.

JOTICE of ASSIGNMENT .- Notice is hereby given that JOHN TOLER to the City of Newark, County of Essex and State of New Jersey, bath this day made an asign ment to the subscribers, of his Estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Newark, N. J., Aug. 8, 1856.

JOHN S. PESHINE, DANIEL M. LYON.

SUPREME COURT — Dutchess County. —
Summons for rehef. To the above-named defendant: You are hereby anumoned to answer the complaint in this cause, a copy whereof is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your arwer on me at our office in the Vilinge of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to a swar the complaint as aforessaid, the Flaintiff will apply to the Central for the relief demanded in the complaint Dated July 21, 1856.

MONELL & SMITH.

anl3 Jaw6wW

aul3 Jaw6wW Plaintiff's Attoracya.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—PLATT RRUSH and HENRY P. BRUSH assist. GEORGE W. QUINN and SUSARNAH his Wife, CALEB. CARPENTER, JOHN V. SMITH, ROBERT ALLAN, and ANDREW W. ROSE.—Sum more —To the Defendants George W. Quinn and Susannah his Wife; You are hereby summoned on a sweet the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office in Feekskill, Westchester County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as a foresaid, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—Dated Peekskill, July 30, 1856.

DAVID W. TRAVIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in Westchester County Clerk's Office, August 1, 1856.—Peekskill, August 15, 1856.

DAVID W. TRAVIS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—ALEXANDER BONNELL, ANSON S. BROWN, JOHN T. HALL, SARIN SMITH and JASON H. BOCK-OVER against EZEKIEL MEENCH and JACOB ADAMS. JOHN T. HALL, SARIN SMITH and JASON H. BOCK-OVER against EZEKIEL MEENCH and JACOB ADAMS. Action No. 2. To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Oby and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 124 Nassau et., in the said city, within twenty cays after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you full to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judyment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixty-ive dollers and twenty-three cents, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in the action of the City and County of the Very of New York on the 30th day of Menty in the County of Mew-Yor

of the City and County of New-York on the soft day of any, 1836. [1916 lawfew Wed] LAWYON & LARNED.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—

SHEPPARD GANDY against HENRY POMEROY, DANIEL POMEROY, William H. Harris, Juntor; John S. Hill, The American Exchange Bank. Thomas Owen, Thomas J. Owen, James F. Piace, James H. Elliman, Charles B. Elliman, Henry P. Husted, Justus E. Earle, Peter V. King, Nathaniel W. Charten, William B. Popham and Augustus Bleaker.—To the Defetdants above named—You are hereby summoned and required to asswer the complaint in this action, which was fixed in the office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hill, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of Februs y 1856, and te serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscaber, at his office, No. 61 Wallest, in this complaint on the subscaber, at his office, No. 61 Wallest, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service; and it you fail to asswer the said complaint within the time after said, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York Februray.

R. H. BOWNE,

Rush Strand County of New-York, Petersay.

R. H. BOWNE,

Rush Strand County of New-York, Petersay.

R. H. BOWNE,

ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.

The New-York Sunday School Teachers' Association mee on Monday evening, at the Amity street Church, S. S. Constant in the chair.

Interesting address a were made by Messra. Good-rich of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, and Sanderson and Van Buren of Br. oklyn.

The following communication from the Brooklyn Union was laid before the Association:

To the New-York Sunday School Teachers' Association:

BRETHERN-On the evening of the 7th inst., the Brooklyn Sunday-School Union passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the chair, for the purpose of conferring with a similar Committee from the New-York Sunday-School Union, and the New-York Sunday-School Union, and the New-York Sunday-School Teachers' Convention, at such time and place as may be mutually agreed upon, and report at the next regular meeting.

"Benderd That has anne Committee be authorized to confer

The Committee consists of accession appointing Bleccker and Haynor.

The Association adopted a resolution appointing Mersis. H. A. Brewster, J. C. Baxter and Wol. P. Cook its Committee.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW BOOK. [Another chapter from the advanced sheets of Mrs. Stowe's new Anti-S'avery work to be issued September 1, by Mesers, Phillips, Sampson & Co. of Boston.]

The rays of the afternoon sun were shining through the fring) needles of the pines. The sound of woodpe ker reverberates through the stillness of forest, answering to thousand wootland notes. dealy, along the distant path, a voice is heard singing, and the sound comes strangely on the ear through the dreamy stillness:

ess:

"Jesus Christ has lived and fled—What is all the world beside!
This to know is all I need.
This to know is life indeed.
Other wisdom seed I none.
Teach me this, and this alone:
Christ for me has lived and died.
Christ for me was crucified."

And, as the last lines fell upon the ear, a figure, riding slowly on borsebak, comes round the bend of the forest path. It is father Dickson. It was the habit of this good man, much of whose life was spent in solitary journeyings, to use the forest arches for that purpose for which they seemed so well designed, as a great cathedral of prayer and praise. He was notig with the reins loose over the horse's neck, and a pocket-Bible in his hand. Occasionally he broke out into enatches of sorg, like the one which we heard him singing a few moments ago. As he rides along now, he seems absorbed in mental prayer. Father Dickson, in truth, had cause to pray. The plainness of speech which he felt bound to use had drawn down upon him opposition and opprobrium, and alienated some of his best friends. The support which many had been withing to contribute to his poverty was entirely withdrawn. His wife, in feeble health, was toling daily beyond her strength; and hanger had looked in at the door, but, each day, prayer had driven it away. The petition, "Give us this pay our desly bread," had not yet failed to bring an answer; but there was no bread for to morrow. Many friendly advisers had told him, that if he would relinquish a fittle and useless undertaking, he should have enough and to spare. He had been conferred with by the ciders in a vacant church, in the town of E., who said to him. "We enjoy your preaching when you let alone controverted topics: and if you'll when you let alone controverted topics: and if you'll when you let alone controverted topics: And, as the last lines fall upon the ear, a figure with by the ciders in a vacant church, in the town of E., who said to him. "We enjoy your preaching when you let alone controverted topics; and if you'll agree to confine your-elf solely to the Gospel, and say nothing on any of the delicate and exciting subjects of the day, we shall rejoice in your ministrations." They pleaded with him his poverty, and the poor health of his wife, and the necessities of his children; but he answered, "Man shall not hve by bread alone." God is able to feed me, and he will do it." They went away, saying that he was a fool, that he was crazy. He was not the first whose brethren had said, "He is beside himself."

As he rode along through the forest paths, he talked of his wants to his Maser. "Thou knowest," he taid, "how I suffer. Thou knowest how feeble my poor wife is, and how it distresses us both to have our children grow up without education. We cast our-

children grow up without education. We cast our-selves on thee. Let us not deny thee; let us not be-tray thee. Thou hadst not where to lay thy head; let

"Jegns, I my cross have taken,
All to leave at d follow thoe;
All to leave at d follow thoe;
Naked, p.o., despeed, forsakon,
Thou my all he coforth shall be!
Let the world despise and leave me—
They have lett my Savjor too;
Human looks and words deceive me—
Thou art not like them, notroe!
And, while thou shalt smile upon me.
God or wis om, power and might.
Foes may hate and friends discwin me,
Show thy face, and all is bright!"

Shew thy face, and all is bright!"

And, as he sang and prayed, that strange joy arose within him which, like the sweetness of night-flowers, is born of darkness and tribulation. The soul hath in it somewhat of the divine, in that it can have joy in endurance beyond the joy of indulgence.

They mistake who suppose that the highest happiness lies in wishes accomplished—in prosperity, wealth, favor and success. There has been a joy in dungeous and on racks passing the joy of harvest. A joy strange and solemn—mysterious even to its possessor. A white stone dropped from that signet-ring, peace, which a dying Savior took from his own bosom, and bequeathed to those who endure the cross, despising the shame. As Father Dickson rode on, he lifted his voice in solemn exuitation:

"Soul then know thy full salvation:

"Soil then know thy full salvation;
Rise o'er fear doubt, and care;
Joy to find in very station,
Something still to do or bear.
Think what Father's smiles are thise;
Think what Father's smiles are thise;

Think that Jesus died to win thes;
Child of Heaven, will thou repine?"

At this moment Dr. Cushing, in the abundant comforts of his home, might have envied Father Dickson in his desertion and poverty. For that peace seldom visited him. He struggled wearily along the ways of duty, never fulfilling his highest ideal; wearied by confusing accusations of conscience, and deeming himself happy on y because, having never lived in any other state, he knew not what happiness was like. He alternately concemned his brother's rashress, and sighed as he thought of his uncompromising spirits ality; and once or twice he had written him a friendly letter of caution, inclosing him a five-dollar bill, wishing that he might succeed, begging that he would be careful, and enoing with the pious wish that we might all be guided aright; which supplication, in usury cases, answers the purpose, in a man's inner legislation, of laying trouble some propositions on the table. Meanwhile the shades of evening crew on, and Father Dickson approached the rude church which stood deep in the shadow of the woods. In external appearance it had not the pretensions even of a New-England barn, but still it had echoed prayers and praises from humble, sincere worshipers. As Father Dickson rode up to the door, he was surprised to find quite a throng of men, armed with bludgeons and pistole, wating before it. One of these now stepped forward, and, handing him a letter, said, "Here; I have a letter for you to read!"

Father Dickson put it calmly in his pocket. "I will read it after covice," said he.

The man then laid hold of his bridle. "Come out here!" he said; "I want to talk to you."

"Ti ank you, friend, I will talk with you after meet-

The man then laid hold of his bridle. "Come out here!" he said; "I want to talk to you."
"Thank you, friend, I will talk with you after meeting," said he. "It's time for me to begin service."
"The fact is," said a surly, wolfish-looking fellow, who came behind the first speaker. "the fact is, we an't going to have any of your d—d abolition meetings here! If he can't get it out, I can!"
"Friends," said Father Dickson, mildly, "by what right do you presu me to stop me!"

"Ynelds, said that is the me!"
"We think," said the first man, "that you are do

ing harm, violating the laws—'
"Have you any warrant from the civil authorities to stop me?" said the first speaker; but the second one. jecting a large quid of tobacco from his mouth, took up the explanation in a style and taste peculiarly his cwn.

"Now, old cock, you may as well know fast as last. "Now, old cock, you may as well know fast as last, that we don't care a cuss for the civil authorities, as you call them, 'cause we's going to do what we darn please; and we don't please have you yowping abolishionism round here, and putting deviltry in the heads of our niggers! Now, that ar's plain talk!"

This speech was chorussed by a group of men on the steps, who now began to gather round and shout, "Give it to him! That's into him! make the wool far!"

fly!"

Pather Dickson, who was perfectly calm, now remarked, in the shadow of the wood, at no great distance, three or four young men mounted on horses, we o laughed brutally, and called out to the speaker, "Give him some more!"

wie laughed brutally, and called out to the speaker,

"Give him some more!"

"My friet de "said Father Dickson, "I came here
to perform a duty at the call of my heavenly Master,
and you have no right to stop me."

"Well, how will you help yourself, eld bird! Supposing we haven t?"

"Remember, my friends, that we shall all stand
side by side at the judgment seat to give an account
for the night's transactions. How will you answer
for it to God!"

A loud, sneering laugh came from the group under trees, and a voice, which we recognize Gordon's, calls out,
"He is coming the solemn dodge on you, boys

Get on your long faces!"
"Come," said the roughest of the speakers, "this here don't go down with us! We don't know nothing about no judgments; and as to God, we an't none of us seen him, lately. We spect he don't travel round

there parts.

"The eyes of the Lord are in every pisce, beholding the evil and the good," said Father Dickson.

Here one of the mob mewed like a cat, another barked like a dog, and the spectators under the tree laughed more loudly than ever.

"I say," said the first speaker, "you shan't go to stone the part of the spectators under the tree.

Sur day School Teachers' Association, on the propriety of holding a New York State Sunday-School Teachers' Convention, at the next reputar meeting.

"Headerd, That the same Committee be authorized to confer with the above named bodies, with reterence to any kindred object."

The Committee consists of Messrs. A. L. Van Buren. Bleecker and Haynor.

The Association adopted a resolution aposinting Mersis. H. A. Brewster, J. C. Baxter and Win. P. Cook its Committee.

Milton Shans is our Agent for the sale of This Thisburn is part of Sectify.

Milton Shans is our Agent for the sale of This Thisburn is part of Sectify.

"It's cur right to have niggers, and we will have them, if we can get them," continued the speaker.

"Who gave you the right his said Father Dickson.

"Who gave it! Why, the Constitution of the linited States, to be sure, man! Who did you suppose! An't we got the freest Government in the world! Is we going to he shut out of communion cause we hold niggers! Don't care a case for your old communion, but it's the principle I's going for! Now, I tell you what, old fellow, we've got you; and you have got to promise, right off the ree! that you won't say another word on this yer subject."

"Friend, I shall make no such promise," said Father Dickson, in a tone so mild and steadfast, that there was a momentary pause.

'You'd better," said a man in the crowd, "if you know what's good for you!"

You'd better," said a man in the crowd, "it you know what's good for you!"

A voice now spoke from the circle of the young mea,
"No fear of ust" responded the man who had taken the most prominent part in the dialogue hither to. "We'll serve it out to him! Now ye see, old feller, ye're treed, and may as well come down, as the contained to Dayy. You can't help yourself, cause

fell-r, ye're treed, and may as well come down, as the con said to Davy. You can't help yourself, 'cause we are ten to one; and if you don't promise peaceable, we'll make you!"

"My friends," said Father Dickson, "I want you to think what you are doing. Your good sense must teach you the impropriety of your course. You know that you are doing wrong. You know that it isn't right to trample on all law, both human and divine, out of professed love to it. You must see that your course will lead to perfect anarchy and confusion. course will lead to perfect a archy and confusion.
The time may come when your opinions will be as
unropular as mine."
"Well, what then?"

"Well, what then?"

"Well, what then?"

"Why, if your course prevails, you must be lynched, stoned, tarred and feathered. This is a two-edged sword you are using, and some day you may find the edge turned toward you. You may be seized, just as you are seiz ng me. You know the men toat threw Daniel into the den got thrown in themselves."

"Daniel who?" shouled one of the company; and the young men under the tree laughed it sultingly.

"Why are you afraid to let me preach this evening?" said father Dickson. "Why can't you hear me, and if I say anything false, why can't you show me the falschood of it? It seems to me it's a weak cause that can only get along by stopping men's mouths."

"No, no—we an't going to have it!" said the man

"No, no-we an't going to have it!" said the man

mouths."

"No, no—we an't going to have it!" said the man who had taken the most active part. "And now you've got to sign a solemn promise this night, that you won't ever open your mouth again about this yer subject, or we il make it wome for you!"

I shall never make such a promise. You need not thak to terrify me into it, for I sm not afraid. You must kill me cefore you can stop me."

"D—n you, then, old man, said one of the young men, riding up by the side of him." I'll tell you what you shall do! You shall sign a pledge to leave North Carolma in three days, and never come back again, and take your whole spawn and litter with you, or you shall be chastised for your impudence! Now, look out, Sir, for you are speaking to your betters! Your's solence is intelerable! What business have yon passing strictures reflecting on the conduct of gentlemen family? Think yourself happy that we let you go out of the State without the punishment that your impudence coserves!"

"Mr. Gordon, I am sorry to hear you speaking in that way," said Father Dickson, composedly. "By right of your family, you certainly ought to know how to speak as a gentleman. You are holding language to ne that you have no means of enforcing."

"You'll see if I haven't!" replied the other, with an oath. "Here, boys!"

He beckoned one or two of the leaders to his side, and epcke with them in a low voice. One of them seemed inclined to remonstrate.

"No, no—it's too bad!" he said.

seemed inclined to remonstrate.
"No, no—it's too bad!" he said.
But the others said,
"Yes, it serves him right! We'll do it! Hurra, boys
We'll help on the parson home, and help him kindle

s fire." There was a general shout, as the whole party

There was a general shout, as the whole party, striking up a ribald song, seized Father Dickson's house, turied him round, and began marching in the direction of his cabin in the woods.

Tem Gordon and his companions, who rode foremost, filled the air with blasphemous and obscene songs, which entirely drowned the voice of Father Dickson whenever he attempted to make himelf heard. Before they started, Tom Gordon had distributed freely of whisky among them, so that what little manifices there might have been within, seemed to be "set on fire of hell." It was one of those moments that try men's souls. that try men's souls.

Father Dickson, as he burried along, thought of that other one, who was led by an infuriate mob through the steets of Jerusalem, and he lifted heart in prayer to the Apostle and High Priest of his profession, the God in Jesus. When they arrived before his little cabin, he made one more effort to arcest their attention.

"My brethren," he said.
"None of your brethren! Stop that cant!" said "None of your brethren! Stop that cant!" said Tom Gordon.
"Hear me one word," said Father Dickson. "My wife is quite feeble. I'm sure you wouldn't wish to burt a sick woman who never did harm to any mortal

"Well, then," said Tom Gordon, facing round to well, then, said I tom Goldon, latent found him, "if you care so very much about your wife, you can very easily save her any further trouble. Just give us the promise we want, and we'll go away peaceably, and leave you. But, if you won't, as true as there is a God in heaven, we'll pull down every sik of timber in your old kennel! I'll tell you won't, as true as the call we well as the contract of the contract o

as there is a God in heaven, we'll pull down every e. i.k of timber in your old kennel! I'll tell you wont, old man, you've got a master to deal with now!"

"I cannot promise not to preach upon this subject!"

"Well, then, you must promise to take yourself out of the State. You can go among your Northern brethren, and howl and mawl around there; but we are not going to have you here. I have as much respect for respectable ministers of the Gospel as any one, when they confine themselves to the duties of their cailing; but, when they come down to be intiguing in our worldly affairs, they must expect to be treated as we treat other folks that do that. Their black coats shan't protect them. We are not going to be priest-ridden, are we, boys?"

A loud whoop of inflamed and dranken merriment chorused this question. Just at this moment the door of the cottage was opened, and a pale, sickly-looking woman came gliding out to the gate.

"My dear," she said, and her voice was perfectly calm, "don't yield a hair's breadth, on my account. I can bear as well as you. I am not afraid. I am ready to die for conscience' sake. Gentlemen, "she said, "there is not much in this house of any value, except two sick children. If it is ag ceable to you to pull it down, you can do it. Our goods are hardly worth spoiling, but you can spoil them. My husband, be firm; den't yield an inch!"

It is one of take worst curses of Slavery that it effaces from the breast all manly feeling with regard to woman. Every one remembers the story how the frail and delicate wife of Lovejoy placed her weakness as a shield before the chamber-door where her husband was accreted, and was fought with bratal ooths and abuse by the drunken gang, who were determined to pass over her body, if necessary, to his heart! They who are trained to woman as woman, servile position, of conrece can have none of the respect which a free man feels for woman as woman. termined to pass over her body, if necessary, to his heart! They who are trained to whip women in a servile position, of course can have none of the respect which a free man feels for woman as woman. They respect the sex when they see it enshrined by fashion, wealth, and power; but they tread it in the dust when, in poverty and helplessness, it stands in the path of their purposes.

"Woman," said Tom Gordon, "you are a fool! You needn't think to ome it round us with any of that talk! You needn't think we are going to stop on your ascount, for we shan't! We know what we are about."

are about."
"So does God!" said the woman, fixing her eye on
him with one of those sudden looks of power with
which a noble sentiment sometimes lights up for a mo-

which a noble sentiment cometimes lights up for a moment the weakest form.

There was a momentary pause, and then Tom broke out m'o oaths and curses.

"I'll tell you what, boys," he said, "we had better bring mat ers to a point! Here the him up to this tree, and give him six and thirty! He is so dreadful fond of the niggers, let him fare with them! We know how to get a promise out of him!"

The tiger was now fully awake in the crowd. Wild oaths and cries of "Give it to him! Give it to him, G-d a-n him!" arose.

Father Dickson stood calon; and, beholding him, they saw his face as if it had been that of an angel,

Father Dickson stood calor; and, beholding him, they saw his face as if it had been that of an angel, and they gnashed on him with their teeth. A few moments more, and he was divested of his outer garments, and bound to a tree.

"Now will you promise?" said Tom Gordon, taking out his watch. "I give you five minutes."

The children, now aroused, were looking out, crying, from the door. His wife walked out and took but place before him.

ber place before him.
"Stand out of the way, old woman!" sail Tom

"I will not stand out of the way!" she said, throwing ber arms around her husband. "You shall not get to him but over my body!"
"Ben Hyatt, take her away!" said Ton Gordon.
"Treat her decently, as long as she behaves herself."
A man forced her away. She fell fainting on his

shoulder.
"Lay her down, said Tom Gordon. "Now, Sr, your five minutes are up. What have you got to I have to say that I shall not comply with your de

mands."
"Very well, " said Tom." it a best to be explicit."
He drew his heree a little book, and said to a most who was bolding a slave-whip behind,
"Give it to him!"

The blews descended. He uttered no sound. The moh meanwhile, tenningly insuled him.

"How do you like it! What do you think of it!

Preach we a sermon, now, can't yen! Come, where's your text!"

Preach we a sermon, now, can't you? Come, where's your text?"

"He is getting stars at d stripes now?" said one.
"I recken he'll see stars?" said another.
"Step," said Tom Gerdon. "Well, my friend," he said, "you see we are in earnes, and we shall carry this through to the bitter end—you may rely on it. You won't get any sympathy; you won't get any support. There an't a minister in the Seste that will stand by you. They all have sense enough to let our affairs alone. They'd any of them hold a candle here, as the good elder did when they thrashed Dresser, down at Nashville. Come, now, will you cave in!

But at this moment the conversation was interrupted by the riding up of four or five gentlemen on horseback, the headmest of whom was Clayton.
"What's this?" he exclaimed, harriedly. "What, Mr. Gordon—Father Dickson! What—weat am I to understand by this?"

"Who the devil cares what you understand! It's no business of yours," said Tom Gordon; "so stand out of my way!"
"I shall make it some of my business," said Clayton, turning round to one of his companions. "Mr. Brown, you are a magistrate!"

Tenal make it some of my business, said Caly-ten, turning round to one of his companions. "Mr. Brown you are a magistrate?"
Mr. Brown, a florid, puffy-looking old gentleman, now rode forward.
"Blers my soul, but this is shocking! Mr. Gordon, don't! how can you! My boys, you ought to con-sider!"

clayton, meanwhile, had thrown himself off his horse, and cut the cords which bound Father Dickson to the tree. The sudden reaction of feeling overcame him. He fell, fainting.

"Are you not ashamed of yourselves?" said Clayton, indignantly glancing around. "Isn't this pretty business for great, strong men like you? abusing ministers that you know won't fight, and women and colderen that you know can't!"

"Do you mean to apply that language to me?" said Tom Gordon.

said Tom Gordon.
"Yes, Sir, I do mean just that!" said Clayton, looking at him, while be stretched his tall figure to its ut-

ing at him, while he stretched his tall figure to its utmost hight.

"Si, that remark demands satisfaction."

"You she welcome to all the satisfaction you can get," said Clayton, coolly.

"You shall meet me," said Tom Gordon, "where you shall answer for that remark!"

"I am not a fighting man," said Clayton: "but if I were, I should never consent to meet any one but my equals. When a man steeps to do the work of a rowdy and a bully, he fails out of the sphere of genelemer. As for you," said Clayton, turning to the rest of the company, "there's mere apology for you. You have not been brought up to know better. Take my advice; disperse yourselves now, or I shall take means to have this outrage brought to justice."

There is often a magnetic force in the appearance, amid an excited mob, of a man of commanding presence who seems perfectly calm and decided. The mob stood irresolute.

"Cone, Tom," said Kite, pulling him by the sleeve, "we've given him enough, at any rate."

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Brown, "Mr. Gordon, I advise you to go home. We must all keep the peace, you know. Come, boys, you've done enough for one night, I should hope! Go home, now, and let the old man be; and there's something to buy you a treat, down at Skinflint's. Come, do the handsome, now!"

Tom Gordon sullenly rode away, with his two associates each side; but, before he went, he said to

Tom Gordon sullenly rode away, with his two a ociates each side; but, before he went, he said

"You shall hear of me again, one of these days!

"As you please," said Ciayton.

The party now set themselves about recovering and comforing the frightened family. The wife was carried in and laid on the bed. Father Dickson was soon restored so as to be able to sit up, and, being generally known and respected by the company, received many expressions of sympathy and concolence. One of the men was an elder in the charch which had desired his ministerial services. He thought this a good opportunity of enforcing some of his for nerly expressed opinions.

good opportunity of enforcing some of this but herly expressed opinions.

"Now, Father Dickson," he said, "this just shows
you the truth of what I was telling you. This course
of yours wen'tdo; you see it won't, now. Now, if you'd
agree not to say anything of these troublesome mattes, and just confine yourself to the preaching of the
Gospel, you see you wouldn't get into any more
trouble; and, after all, it's the Gospel that's the root
of the matter. The Gospel will gracually correct all trouble; and, after all, it's the Gospel that's the root of the matter. The Gospel will gracually correct all these evils, if you don't say anything about them. You see, the state of the community is peculiar. They won't bear it. We feel the evils of Slavery just as much as you do. Our souls are burdened under it," he said, complacently wiping his face with his hand-kerchief. "But Providence doean't appear to open any door here for us to do anything. I think we ought to abide on the patient waiting on the Lord, who, in his own good time, will bring light out of darkness, and order out of confusion."

This last phrase being a part of a stereotyped exhortation with which the good elder was wont to indulge his brethren in church prayer-meetings, he delivered it in the sleepy drawi which he reserved for such occasions.

such occasions.

"Well," said Father Dickson, "I must say that I don't see that the preaching of the Gospel, in the way we have preached it hitherto, has done anything to rectify the evil. It's a bad sign if our preaching doesn't make a conflict. When the Apostles came to a place, they said, 'These men that term the world upside down are come hither.'"

"But," said Mr. Brown, "you must consider our institutions are poculiar; our negroes are ignorant and it flammable, easily wrought upon, and the most frightful consequences may result. That's the reason why there is so much sonsation when any discussion is be

institutions are peculiar; our negroes are ignorant and inflammable, easily wrought upon, and the most frightful consequences may result. That's the reason why there is so much sensation when any discussion is be gun which relates to them. Now, I was in Nashville when that Dresser affair took place. He hadn't eaid a word—he hadn't opened his mouth, even—but be was known to be an abolitionist; and so they searched his trunks and papers, and there they found docum—nts expressing abolition sentiments, sure enough. Well, everybody, ministers and elders, joined in toat affair, and stood by to see him whipped. I thought, myself, they went too far. But there is just where it is. People are not reasonable, and they won't be reasonable, in such cases. It's too much to ask of them; and so everyhody ought to be cautious. Now, I wish, for my part, that ministers would confine themselves to their appropriate duties. 'Christ's kingcom is not of this world.' And, then, you don't know form Gordon. He is a terrible fellow! I never want to even in consilict with him. I thought I'd put the best face on it, and persuade him away. I didn't wan't to make four Gordon my enemy. And I think, Mr. Dickson, if you nust preach these doctrines, I think it would be best for you to leave the State. Of course we don't want to restrict any man's conscience; but when any kind of preaching extites brawls and confusion, and inflames the public mind, it seems to be a duty to give it up."

"Yes," said Mr. Cornet, the elder, "we ought to

flames the public mind, it seems to be a duty to give it up."
"Yes," said Mr. Cernet, the elder, "we ought to follow the things which make for peace—such things whereby one may edity another."
"Dott you see, gentlemen," said Mr. Clayton, "that such a course is surrendering our liberty of free speech into the hands of a mob? If Tous Gordon may dictate what is to be said on one subject, he may on another; and the rod which has been held over our friend's head to-night, may be held over ours. Independent of the right or wrong of Father Dickson's principles, he ought to maintain his position, for the sake of maintaining the right of free opinion in the State."

the Sate."

"Why," said Mr. Cornet, "the Scripture saith, 'If
they persecute you in one city, flee ye into another.'"

"That was said," said Clayton, "to a people that
lived unrer deepotism, and had no rights of liberty
given them to maintain. But if we give way before
mob law, we make ourselves slaves of the worst despotism on earth."

But Clayton spoke to men whose cars were stopped by the cotton of slothfulness and love of ease. Taey

"It was time for them to be going."

Clayton expressed his intention of remaining over the night, to afford encouragement and assistance to his friends, in case of any further emergency.

INCIDENTS IN WHITE MOUNTAIN HISTORY. By An appropr ate volume for the Sammer tourist, by a writer who has passed his life in the vicinity of the White Mountains. It consists of historical sketches relating to the discovery and settlement of the mountains, traditions of Indian warfare, anecdotes of pioneer life in the forest, and descriptions of the local scenery and geology. A full account is given of the 'alides ' in 1825, which destroyed the family of Mr. Willey, a brother of the author of this volume. The numerous reminiscences in regard to the condition of the first settlers with which the work abounds, give it a permanent interest, apart from its value as guide book to travelers.

## INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hotlow Brass LIGHTNING RODS -Mr. David Muneon of Indianapolis, Ind., has just patented a very novel, evidently cheap, and we should judge very efficient lightning rod. It is made of thin rolled brass or copper, and is shaped by suitable machinery into a kind of tube with two large ridges or share edges on opposite side, the whole being twisted and made to appear considerably more cleanly and orne mantal then are any of the fron conductors within our

knowledge. The sharp edges appear well calculated for receiving the fluid in the same manner as do the points frequently provided along the sides of iron ones. and the whole contour appears well designed to afford great surface and considerable strength with Hitle weight, and, we presume, moderate cost.

BURNING FLUID EXPLOSIONS .- The great mass of 'explosions" ascribed to burning fluid, camphene, etc., are simply spillings and subsequent ignitions of the combustible liquids. It by fright, by collision with a door suddenly opening in one's face, by a fall or otherwise, burning fluid or other hydrocarbon is poured over a person and ignited, a very serious burn is the correquence, and it is preciamed as an explosion. Explosions of these fluids, or rather of the vapore arising from them, do occur, but much more rarely than is supposed. There is now in the Crystal Palate a large engine driven entirely by the explosive force of the same or similar material. The vapor will not burn when excluded from the air. It has not in itself, the guspowder, the elements necessary to complete com-button, but when usingled with air in a certain proper tien, it explodes with considerable violence. The in terior of a lamp nearly empty may become thus explosively filled with vapor and are the interior of keys certainly have been thus filled on several occasions. Wire gauze or other patent protections against explosions aim to cut off this source of accidents alone, and do not diminish the danger of burns from accidentally spilling the fluid. It should never be used in giace smps to be carried in the hand; as well carry a losded gun fully cocked. Professor Sillionn is said to have stated on one occasion that comphene and burning fluids had occasioned more accidents than steam. This may not be true, but it should always be need with care, never poured with flame in its vicinity, and never

carried in glass or other fragile lamps.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION -A Committee of the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia have, in reporting on a case of spontaneous compastion of greasy saw-dust, promulgated the fact that, not only are percess materials of all kinds liable, when only, to take fire, from the rapid oxydation of the fat, but that a consparatively low temperature, such as that of steam pipes used in heating buildings, is sufficient to reduce wood to charcoal, and that such charcoal is peculiaria inflammable, and hable to ignite merely from a continuance of the same heat. Builders and insurance com panies may make a note of this, and take care never to let steam pipes come in permanent contact with wood, and especially not in any place where fire can-not readily be discovered and extinguished.

Low Pressure vs. High. — The Caledonia and

Western Port, two propellers, formerly belonging to the "Parker Vein Coal Company" but now engaged in the general transportation of freight, are both having the old high pressure engines removed, and their place supplied by low-pressure or condensing engines. This is the disposition in every case where a regard to economy of working can be made to outweigh the objections to the increased expense. But a long period will probably clapse before any such considerations can induce the general adoption of condensing ergines on our Western rivers, owing to the extreme low cost of fuel at most wooding places, and the short average lifetime of the bosts.

ANOTHER HOT-AIR ENGINE.-The John Farm, & steamer some 160 feet in length, has been lately fitted at the Faren Iron Works, with a style of engines invented by some Eastern man, in which a portion of the power is intended to be derived from the expansion of the air in the furnace. Like the " Vampice" hot-air and steam becomotive noticed by as some months ago, and which has since, we believe, been en-tirely abandoned as impracticable, his engine forces the air into the furnaces, where it supports the combus ico under a considerable pressure, and then is made to act in a cylinder so as to give out its power before escaping to the chimney. The boat and engine are fairbed, and are now being experimented on, but so far with

very poor success
POWERFUL TUG BOAT -The Levisthan, burged few months since in the lower bay, had been considered by many to be quite the most powerful tug steamer in the world, and proved herself on several occasions to be one of the tastest Mr Webb is now building, at his yard on the lastest. Mr Webb is now busing, at his yard on the North River, a steamer to supply her place, which will be provided by the Askire Works with engines still more powerful. The L had a single engine, 14 inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke. The new tug will have two (each 14-inch) cylinders, with the

same stroke. WOOD BEARINGS FOR SHAFTS .- The superiority of wood bearings over those of brass to support the screw shafts of propellers at the after extremity has now been fully established not only by the judgment of engiteers in England who have lately certified strongly in their favor, but by cur own shops. We understand that all of the six new steam frigates are to be thus fitted, and it is ex-pected that much of the continual trouble heretofore arising from the rapid wearing away of trese bearings

will be avoided. THE STEAM FRIGATES .- The Merrimac, built at Boston, and the Minnesota, at Washington, are, we believe, now considered finished. The Niagara, at this port, has all her boilers and heavy machinery in, and will probably be completed about the middle of Otto-ber. We are not well informed with regard to the forwardness of the remaining three, but presume they will be ready for service before the Ningara.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE. The regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Alms-House was held yesterday afternoon at

the Alms-House was held pesterday afternoon at the Rotunda.

The following are the statistics of the number of is-The following are the statistics of the statistics of the mander of the matter in the institutions for the week ending Aug. 16: Beflevue Hoepital. 502 Wandell's Island. 52: Lineate Asylum. 608 Randall's Island Hopbital. 52: Alms-House. 1,15° City Prisons. 469 Perskensing 440 Cefored House. 469 Penskensing Hoppital. 307 Colored Orphan Argions. 180 Work-House. 530 Children at nurse. 198 Small-pox Hoppital. 111 Total. 57 7,232 A quorum not being present, no business of public interest was transacted.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST CASTLE GARDEN .- Six of

THE CRUSADE AGAINST CASTLE GARDEN,—Six of the clerks and other employees within the walls of Castle Garden have been arrested on warrants based by Justice Connolly, charging them with acting as emigrant runners, without license. Affidavits were first made in the case before Justice Weish, but he declined issuing warrants upon them. New affidavits were then made out and sworn to before Mayor Wood, on which Justice Connolly acted. The accused were held, on their own recognizance, for examination at 11 o'clock a. m.

The object of this prosecution is to require the attended to take out licenses, and by this means compel the Commissioners of Emigration to stuttify themselves. Their regulations promibit runners from entering Castle Garden, and it is hoped to place them in a position in which the employment of some runners will become necessary. The runners will then say, "Your rule ignored by the commissioners that flayor Wood is at the bottom of this movement, and is pushing it with all his power; his object being, it is alteged, to conciliate the supports of the runners in the coming contest for the Mayoralry, and at the same time gratity his hostility to genileaces be believes them to represent. If this be true, and one has but to be attentive to the course of affairs, to be able to decide the question for himself, it proves that the Mayor has reached a "lower depth," in his struggle to retain his bolo upon power, than has been hereful to Mayor has reached a "lower depth," in his struggle to retain his bolo upon power, than has been hereful to make the inself, his pocket book containing it kets for his trunks, and other papers, with a small sum of moody, was missing—having, no doubt, been picked from all trunks, and other papers, with a small sum of moody, was missing—having, no doubt, been picked from all trunks, and other papers, with a small sum of moody, was missing—having, no doubt, been picked from all trunks, and other papers, with a small sum of moody, was missing—having, no doubt, been picked from all tr